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RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1910.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Cloudy.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

OFFICERS READY TO TAKE CRIPPEN

Canadian Police Wait With Warrants for Wife-Murderer.

INSPECTOR DEW AT FATHER POINT

Scotland Yard Detective Will Board Montrose and Seek to Identify Missing Couple. Steamer Expected at Quebec Monday—Guard Against False Arrest.

Father Point, Quebec, July 29.—The man who holds the key to the Crippen case, Inspector Dew, of Scotland Yard, arrived to-day from London on the steamship Laurentic, and is waiting here to unlock the secret the steamship Montrose will bring to Father Point on Sunday.

Dew is the English police officer who made an examination of Dr. Hawley H. Crippen's home in London, after the disappearance of the doctor's actress wife, Belle Elmore.

Inspector Dew probably is the only man in America to-night qualified to say with certainty whether the two persons who sailed on the Canadian Pacific liner Montrose from Antwerp on July 23, under the name of John Robinson and John Robinson, Jr., are Dr. Crippen and his typist, Ethel Clara Leneve. He will board the Montrose when she stops here to take on her river pilot; he will seek out the two persons on board whom Captain Kendall believes are Crippen and Miss Leneve, and if he clinches the captain's suspicions, the so-called "Robinsons" will be arrested by the Canadian police officers, who are waiting here with warrants, charging Crippen with the murder of an unknown woman. His companion will be held as an accessory.

Chief McCarthy, of the Quebec police, who met Dew here to-day, says he is confident that the suspicions of the Montrose's skipper will prove correct and that from Quebec Crippen and Miss Leneve will be sent back to England for trial.

Wireless Kept Busy. The wireless station here resounded all day with messages being exchanged between the Canadian authorities, the Scotland Yard inspector and the captain of the Montrose. An immense amount of red tape had to be unraveled before the London detective could be landed here from the White Star liner Laurentic, on which he crossed the ocean. She arrived here shortly before 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The long expected detective proved to be a large, florid-faced man, with an air of impetuous reserve. He immediately dodged behind the Canadian police officer and declined to discuss the case. "I am sworn to secrecy," he said, "and I cannot answer any of your questions."

Dew later crossed with the Canadian detectives to a boarding house, where they will stay until the arrival of the Montrose. Passengers on the Laurentic said that Dew guarded his identity from them until yesterday, when a bombardment of wireless inquiries revealed the fact that he was aboard. He was on the passenger list as "Dew Hurst."

The fact that he sought out Chief McCarthy, of the Quebec police here, to make the provincial officers, and not the Dominion authorities, will arrest Crippen, if he is aboard the Montrose. When Constable Charles Gauvreau, of Rimouski, five miles from here, who had been authorized by the Dominion police to make the arrest, presented his card to Dew, the latter waved him aside and the Rimouski detective made no further effort to approach him.

Montrose Expected Sunday. The Montrose will enter the mouth of the St. Lawrence river tomorrow, and should arrive here Sunday afternoon. She is due in Quebec early Monday morning.

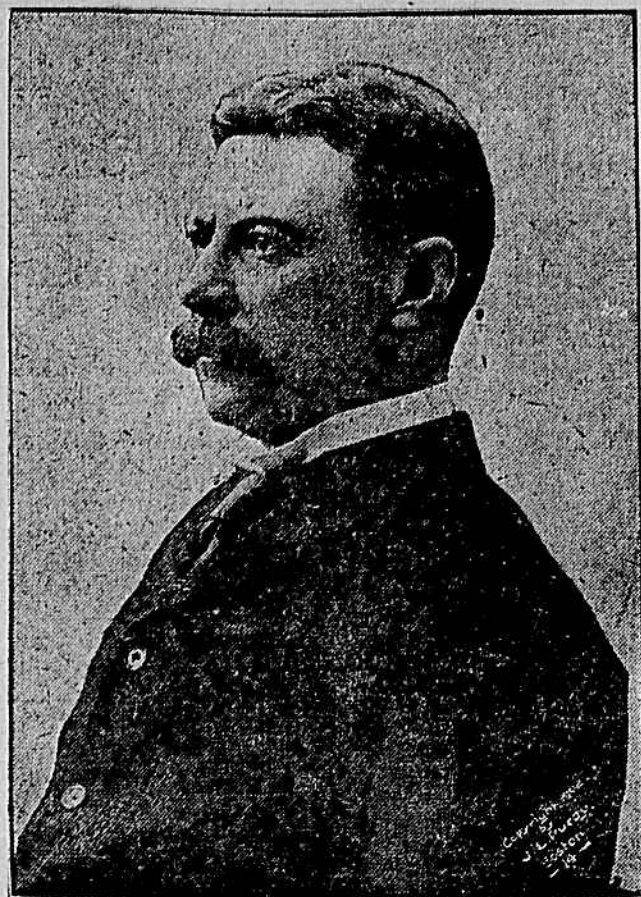
Inspector Dew and Chief McCarthy visited the local wireless station to-day to make the restrictions placed by the government upon wireless communication with the Montrose were regarded. The police say that the couple aboard the vessel do not yet know that they are under suspicion and that every precaution is being taken to prevent their learning of the elaborate preparation to receive them here. The police fear that if any of the passengers hear of the suspicion regarding the alleged Crippen, the latter may learn, and the task of identifying and arresting him on Sunday will be made more difficult. By a complete surprise, Inspector Dew and the Canadian police hope to break down the self-possession of the man and perhaps obtain a confession before they reach Quebec.

One of the passengers on the Laurentic said that Dew passed among them as a London business man, and until the wireless brought exposure, no one on board had the slightest suspicion of his being a detective.

United States Consul Arrives. Frederick M. Ryder, United States consul at Rimouski, arrived here to-day, and conferred with Chief McCarthy, to familiarize himself with the Crippen case. The event the man thought to be Dr. Crippen is arrested and demands protection as an American citizen. The consul will be notified immediately if any arrest is made. Mr. Ryder said he doubted if Dr. Crippen would appeal to him if arrested. Mr. Ryder does not expect that Crippen's rights as a citizen of the United States will interfere in any way with the program laid out by the Canadian authorities.

Sardinian Eliminated. The Atlantic day's sailing, which was first erroneously reported to have the suspects on board, passed here early to-day. Her captain already had sent a wireless message stating that he was answering the description of Dr. Crippen was aboard, thus eliminating that vessel as a factor in the case. The Sardinian, however, figured materially in the early stages of the transatlantic pursuit. It was this vessel that picked up the short-range wireless from the Montrose and reported her whereabouts.

LEAVES SUPREME COURT



JUSTICE WILLIAM H. MOODY.

PLAN WAREHOUSES FOR COTTON CROP

Conference Held Which May Revolutionize Industry.

PROJECT IS UNDERWRITTEN

Economics Will Be Effected Which Will Save Many Millions Annually.

Boston, Mass., July 29.—Having for its purpose revolutionizing the cotton industry of the United States, a conference was held to-day at the home of John Hays Hammond, at Gloucester, at which there were present, besides Mr. Hammond, Daniel J. Sully, the New York operator, and Scott Dalgleish, of Cairo, Egypt, the representative of the Hirsch syndicate of London.

Briefly, the idea is to establish warehouses in all parts of the cotton producing districts of this country, as well as in the manufacturing centers, for storing the cotton crop, so that, instead of selling it from hand to mouth, as has been the practice heretofore, it will be marketed through the cotton warehouse, when desirable. It is believed that economies will be effected in the marketing of cotton which will result in a saving of not less than \$50,000,000 annually.

The General Cotton Securities Company, of which Mr. Sully is vice-president and general manager, is to be the organization through which this economy is to be effected. The Hirsch syndicate it is understood, has already underwritten the project.

Plan to Help Cotton Raiser. Gloucester, Mass., July 29.—"Any formal statement of our plans would be premature, as we have met to-day only for an informal discussion of the possibilities of the plan to establish cotton warehouses," was the answer that Messrs. Hammond, Sully and Dalgleish made to-night when questioned concerning the results of their conference to-day. The conferees wished to make it plain, that their object in considering such a plan was not to corner cotton, but to help the cotton raiser. Should their plan be consummated, they said, they hoped to bring about the standardization of cotton, and to assist the grower in selecting the proper seeds. No definite steps were taken to-day, and probably none will be before some time, they said.

Messrs. Sully and Dalgleish left Gloucester to-night for Boston.

South Favorable to Project. Atlanta, Ga., July 29.—The project of Daniel J. Sully and associates to establish bonded cotton warehouses throughout the South and at various manufacturing centers throughout the country, the tentative plans of which already have been laid before bankers and cotton factors of the South by Mr. Sully in person, has met with a favorable reception throughout the cotton growing States.

Following the visit to Atlanta last week of Messrs. Sully and Dalgleish, the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce yesterday adopted a resolution favoring the establishment of a chain of warehouses such as Mr. Sully proposed. President Fred J. Paxson, of the Chamber of Commerce, said the successful operation of the Sully plan would greatly aid the South in financing the cotton crop, and believed it would result in the saving of millions of dollars yearly to the cotton growers.

During the recent visit of Messrs. Sully and Dalgleish to Atlanta it was announced that the warehouses, which it was planned to build or buy throughout the South in time for handling much of the 1910 crop would be bonded by the Hirsch syndicate, of London. On the cotton stored in the warehouses negotiable certificates are to be issued, intended to be available as collateral in either this country or Europe.

DETECTIVES TRAIL WIFE TO FIND MAN

Wider Arrested Within Short Distance of Bank He Robbed.

COLLAPSES IN PRISON

Pleads Guilty, and Is Committed in Default of \$25,000 Bail.

New York, July 29.—A frail little man, with gray cheeks and hollow eyes, in whose manner and presence there was nothing to suggest that single-handed he had cooly lifted \$500,000 in bonds and stocks from the strong box of a bank, was arrested to-day in a downtown restaurant, not five minutes' walk from the bank he had robbed. He was Edwin Wider, the missing cashier of the Russo-Chinese Bank. In the Court of General Sessions, his lawyer, Leon Ginsberg, said that he would plead guilty, and he was committed to the Tombs in default of \$25,000 bail.

Ginsberg pleaded vainly with Judge Warren Foster for a low amount, saying "None of this money is in my client's possession. It was all swallowed up in Wall Street speculation."

Almost as Wider was arrested, the grand jury handed up an indictment against him, charging specifically that he stole three certificates, one of fifty shares and two others of twenty-five shares each of Baltimore and Ohio stock, and that he disposed of them through the brokerage house of Dick Brothers, on May 22 last. These particulars indicate that the process of theft had been going on for weeks, and possibly for months before it was discovered.

Mystery Surrounds Theft. How such a state of affairs could have existed is difficult to understand, for at least three other officers of the bank had access to the safety deposit box in which the bank's securities were kept, and the box itself was brought daily to the offices of the bank, where it was kept during business hours in the bank's safe. Brokers with whom Wider traded, have said that he called up from the bank to give them orders over the telephone.

The arrest to-day was due to the persistence with which detectives trailed Wider's wife. She was in consultation last night with Mrs. Ginsberg, whose husband, besides being Wider's lawyer, was also his neighbor, and thence she was traced to-day to the restaurant where her own husband was arrested. Wider himself was pitifully broken. His lawyer said he was a sick man and he looked it. As he was led into the Tombs, he collapsed.

Ginsberg's statement to-day that all the sum stolen had been eaten up in speculation would seem to indicate that the bank will never recover a dollar. Wider will be arraigned for pleading next Monday.

Statement by Wider. In his cell in the Tombs, Wider made to-night the following statement: "I never thought of the probable consequence of my act. I never thought of anything, except that I had an opportunity in Wall Street to make money. And it seemed safe, too."

"My pay at the bank was so small I could not live and keep my family in the way I saw my friends keep theirs. I kept thinking about the way in which money was made in the stock market. I heard how easy it was, and that any one could get in there and speculate. The risk, I was told, was nothing."

"I talked the situation over carefully with men who told me they knew all about stocks and speculation. Then I decided to take a chance. But I never had a chance. It was always messages from the brokers for more margins, more margins. They seemed insatiable. Not, however, until I was in so deep that I couldn't see the way out did I get reckless. At least, I didn't think I was reckless at the beginning, but I realize it now."

SUPREME COURT WILL LOSE MOODY

Justice Has Already Notified President That He Will Retire.

WILL NOT AWAIT THE TIME LIMIT

Hopes That Complete Rest Will Restore Him to Full Strength. Apparently Hughes Will Be Named for Chief Justice to Succeed Mr. Fuller.

Magnolia, Mass., July 29.—Associate Justice William H. Moody, of the United States Supreme Court, has definitely stated that he will announce his retirement from the bench prior to the expiration of the enabling act passed in his behalf by the last Congress. This act expires the middle of November.

In order that the President might be relieved of any embarrassment due to conflicting reports of Justice Moody's intentions, it is said that the jurist some time ago informed Mr. Taft of his purpose to quit the bench. The President has twice been at Magnolia to see Justice Moody since he came to Beverly, and on both occasions urged him to take all the time he desired in making up his mind. Justice Moody replied that his decision was irrevocable.

Relies on Complete Rest. Justice Moody's health is improving, but he feels he will not be strong enough to assume the arduous duties of the coming term, which is to be taken up with the most serious questions that probably ever have been submitted to the tribunal. He will retire in the hope that a complete rest for a while, devoid of all worries as to his future status, may restore him to full strength. President Taft cordially expressed his hope that the President now faces the responsibility of appointing two associate justices of the Supreme Court and designating a Chief Justice.

Hughes for Chief Justice. Advice from Beverly as to the effect that the President has not changed his attitude with respect to the chief justiceship. Governor Hughes still appears to have the field practically to himself.

Mr. Taft, undoubtedly will take the full time between now and the meeting of Congress in December in making his selections.

Whenever the subject of Supreme Court appointments is broached to the President he reiterates the statement of his late Louis speech last spring that he regards the designation of Supreme Court justices as the most solemn of his duties. Mr. Taft already has given considerable thought to the two new vacancies. He has a group of men in mind and after weighing all the circumstances, will finally pick out the two whom he considers best suited from every point of view. In the meantime, however, he is not adverse to hearing the views of the leading jurists of the country, as he believes the subject cannot be too fully considered and thrashed over.

Will Not Call Extra Session. Beverly, Mass., July 29.—Although the definite statement has been received from Associate Justice William H. Moody, of the United States Supreme Court, that he will positively announce his retirement from the bench some time this fall, President Taft has decided to call an extra session of the Senate to confirm the Supreme Court appointments he will be called upon to make.

Mr. Taft deprecates any act or statement that could be construed as intimating or bringing pressure to bear upon the Supreme Court. In calling an extra session the President feels he would be put in the attitude of bringing pressure to bear upon the court to hurry a decision in the important cases that are being argued before it this fall. He wishes to avoid even this suggestion.

Appointments to the Supreme Court and to all other United States courts will be made in the regular way and will be confirmed by regular sessions of the Senate, so long as Mr. Taft is President.

The Standard Oil and tobacco trust cases are not set to be reheard until November. The President does not feel that a delay of three weeks to await the convening of Congress the first week in December will be serious. It is unlikely that announcement will be made of the President's selections for the bench until Congress meets.

ASK FOR \$550,000 DAMAGES

Former Producers of Oil Bring Suit Against the Standard.

Findlay, Ohio, July 29.—Thomas C. Kelley, A. J. Stevens and Terence McKelvey, of this city, to-day began a case in Common Pleas Court for damages totalling \$550,000 against the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the same company of Ohio and John D. Rockefeller, charging that the oil company, through its monopoly of the oil business, lowered prices, making competition impossible, and causing them losses amounting to the amount sued for.

Kelley and Steele ask \$200,000 each, and McKelvey \$150,000. The three were formerly large producers of oil.

Chilean President in Kingston. Kingston, Jamaica, July 29.—Among the passengers on board the Royal Mail steamer "Taurus," which arrived here this morning, are President Pedro Montt, of Chile, and his party, who are proceeding to the United States and Canada. Owing to fatigue from his trip the President declines to accept the honors due his official rank, but he received several local officials on board the steamer.

TO VIRGINIA BEACH, VIA NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY. Train leaves Boyd Street Station Saturday morning at 10:30, carrying a through coach to Virginia Beach with out change.

MAY RUN FOR GOVERNOR



GIFFORD PINCHOT.

WANTS FULL SURVEY OF POLITICAL FIELD

TWO LOSE LIVES WHEN BOAT SINKS

Several Others Have Narrow Escapes as Result of Accident to Launch.

Savannah, Ga., July 29.—At least two persons were drowned and several others had narrow escapes from death when a covered launch, owned by the government, and used by the soldiers at Fort Screven, was sunk in Lazard Creek, near the fort, late this afternoon, while the outgoing tide was rushing through the creek at race-horse speed. The dead are: Sergeant Henry Oliver, aged forty-five, of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Company, Coast Artillery.

Lonnie Drake, six-year-old son of Sergeant Drake, of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Company, Coast Artillery, who is an old man, lost his life while trying to save that of the child. A woman member of the party was caught by the tide and carried down the creek for several hundred yards, screaming for help until she lost consciousness. She was rescued by a fisherman, hurried to the bank, and was revived. Other occupants of the launch, it is believed now, escaped in safety.

Launch Strikes Bridge. The accident occurred where the Tybee Railroad crosses the creek on a low bridge. The top of the launch struck the bridge, the craft careened and was swept under water in a moment. A passenger, who reached the bridge soon after the accident, reported that the launch was full of soldiers.

Passengers cared for the survivors. A report of the accident at Fort Screven caused a detail of soldiers to be sent to the scene in order to recover the bodies. It is understood that the search will be very difficult, and it is believed the tide carried the bodies out into the wide mouth of the Savannah River, and possibly to sea. The survivors, dripping and still suffering from fright, were taken aboard the train and hurried to the fort.

DEATH REAPS RICH TOLL

Automobiles Kill 194 Persons and Injure 2,645 During Year in Germany.

Washington, D. C., July 29.—Death's harvest in Germany, credited to automobiles, amounted to 194 persons killed and 2,645 persons injured during the year which ended September 30, 1909, according to United States Consul William J. Pike, of Kiel, Germany, in a report to the State Department. In the city district of Berlin there were 445 injuries and 36 deaths as the result of accidents.

There was marked increase in the use of automobiles for the purpose of touring and business in Germany during last year, says Consul Pike. On January 1 there were registered in the empire 49,922 automobiles, an increase of 7,500 over the preceding year, and the number used for the transportation of goods was 3,019, as against 2,252 the preceding year. Imports during the year were 12,934 machines, of which number 635 were from the United States. The American imports stood sixth in the order of countries, but the United States imports exceeded those from England and Italy.

ORPHAN FINDS HOME

Chicago Boy Adopted by Teacher in Philippines.

Chicago, Ill., July 29.—Ernest Crowe, the school teacher in the Philippine Islands who last January wrote to Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of schools, asking her to find him a boy whom he might adopt and rear, is about to have his long-cherished wish granted. Saturday night Parker Mathews, a thirteen-year-old Chicago boy, who has been an orphan for eight years, will leave Chicago for the Philippines, where he will be formally adopted by Mr. Crowe.

Young Mathews has been chosen by Mr. Crowe from among 100 applicants, who wrote him from all parts of the United States.

BOOM LAUNCHED TO RUN PINCHOT FOR GOVERNOR

Former President Roosevelt Is Asked to Indorse His Candidacy.

IN SYMPATHY WITH HUGHES' POLICIES

Believed That He Would Draw Support From Sources That Have Stood by Present Governor—Nothing in Suggestion to Embarrass Administration.

New York, July 29.—Gifford Pinchot, former chief forester under Theodore Roosevelt, took a place to-day on the list of possible candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor of New York, and Theodore Roosevelt was asked to support his candidacy.

Although the ex-President is carefully suppressing everything which in any way resembles an outspoken declaration in favor of any candidate, he showed great interest in this latest boom, and it is believed that he does not look unkindly on it.

Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, former Commissioner of Education of Porto Rico, and now a professor of Columbia University, is the man who launched the new boom. He had a long and confidential talk to-day with Colonel Roosevelt, and left with the air of a man well pleased with the turn things had taken. His auditor listened with the greatest interest, but explained that he could make no public comment.

Mr. Lindsay explained that, although Mr. Pinchot has often been absent from New York State in recent years, he has always retained his legal residence in this city, and has regularly voted here. Dr. Lindsay is a close friend of both Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Pinchot. In common with other friends, he has been working quietly on the Pinchot boom for some time, and first suggested to Mr. Pinchot himself the possibility that he might run. No definite answer, he said, was returned.

Would Get Progressive Support. Colonel Roosevelt was told to-day that in the opinion of Mr. Pinchot's friends, he could draw support from the same sources which had given power to Governor Hughes in past campaigns. Mr. Pinchot is represented as in sympathy with the general trend of the Hughes progressive policy, and it is pointed out that, since he has an ample private fortune, he would be able to make the expenses which the office entails, a consideration said to be largely responsible for the decision of William Loeb, Jr., collector of the port of New York, not to become a candidate for the nomination.

Mr. Pinchot is now on his way East from California, and on his return will have another conference with his old chief, Colonel Roosevelt.

Dr. Lindsay will tell him then that as Governor of this State he could continue the work of conservation with which his name has become associated in national politics. It will be represented that there remains a large field for work which the Federal government cannot undertake, but which the Governor of New York, as a member of the House of Governors, could forward with commanding presence.

Dr. Lindsay defined Gifford Pinchot as an insurgent with a fervor. "Mr. Pinchot," he said, "is an insurgent in the sense of conservation goes, and presumably his sympathies lie with the insurgents on other questions; but he cannot be classed as a full-fledged insurgent. He is a progressive."

No Affront to Taft. "The personal relations between President Taft and Pinchot have always been pleasant, and they were not interrupted by their differences over the conduct of the Interior Department. We do not consider that his nomination could be taken as an affront to the national administration."

There were a number of other callers at the colonel's editorial offices to-day, among them Charles F. Neill, Federal Commissioner of Labor; Judge Alston G. Dayton, of West Virginia; Marcus Braun, United States Immigration Agent; Judge Oscar R. Huntley, of Alabama, and Macar Varnet, of Paris, a member of the Legion of Honor.

Beveridge Sees Roosevelt. United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, was an early caller to-day at Theodore Roosevelt's office, reaching there only a few moments after Colonel Roosevelt himself entered his editorial quarters on arriving from Oyster Bay for his second visit of the week.

The colonel was expecting the Indiana Senator, and left directions that the latter be shown in at once when he put in an appearance.

Colonel Roosevelt, after his talk with Senator Beveridge, announced that his Indiana speech for the Senate would be delivered in Indianapolis October 12. "Senator Beveridge called on me last night at Oyster Bay," said Colonel Roosevelt, "and again this morning. I did not know he was coming. I shall make my Indiana speech in Indianapolis."

FORMER GOVERNOR SMITH ILL

Obligated to Cancel Speaking Engagement in Georgia Campaign.

Atlanta, Ga., July 29.—Former Governor Hoke Smith was to-day stricken with a severe attack of kidney colic and is still confined to his bed, although his physician announces the belief that his patient will be at his office again within a few days. Mr. Smith was forced to cancel his speaking engagements in his campaign for Governor.